

# The Farmington Times

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FARMINGTON, MO., JANUARY 15, 1909.

The strained not to say belligerent relations between President Roosevelt and Congress promise to fill the last few weeks of the former's administration with sufficient ginger to satisfy even the strenuous Teddy's nature.

Mrs. Agness Lee Hadley, wife of the new Governor and, by virtue of her husband's position, the "first lady of Missouri," is a graduate of Vassar College. Upon receiving her degree she entered upon a journalistic career as literary editor of the Kansas City Star, and was married to Governor Hadley in 1902, when he was Prosecuting Attorney of Kansas City. They have three children—John, aged six years, Henrietta, aged four, and Herbert S. Jr., aged two.

Will M. Maupin, architect of the humorous page of the Commoner, "Whether Common or Not," has been appointed Labor Commissioner of Nebraska by Governor Shallenberger. Mr. Maupin is an active member of the Typographical Union and a staunch friend of organized labor. He is to be congratulated upon his well deserved good fortune. Mr. Maupin, however, will continue to furnish the Commoner with his wholesome humor and "Brain Leaks."

Mr. Gompers has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor as an offset for Justice Wright's wrong injunction sentence. If the Federation as a body had followed Gompers' lead in the late election and voted as they endorsed, the result would have been different and labor's influence in politics would have been augmented. But as long as it can be coerced and intimidated into voting the Republican ticket it need not expect any consideration in that direction.

All of the newly elected State officers except Lieutenant Governor entered upon the duties of their respective offices last Monday. All the minor officers are Democrats, as follows: Cornelius Rouch, Secretary of State, elected by 626 plurality; John P. Gordon, State Auditor, by 2,826; James Cowgill, State Treasurer, by 3,112; Elliott W. Major, Attorney General, by 1,651, and John A. Knott, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, by 1,964. The vote for Lieutenant Governor had not been determined by the canvassing committee of the joint assembly of the Legislature at the time of making its report on the other offices.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives the number of banks in the United States as follows: National 6,824; State and private banks and trust companies 14,522. The resources of the national banks are estimated at \$7,714 million dollars, and the aggregate resources of the other banks at 10,869 millions. The individual deposits of these banks amount to about 13 millions. These 13 millions are loaned to the banks without a particle of security to the depositors except the good name of the banks in which they are deposited. The banks during the last year paid their stockholders an average dividend of 10.89 per cent. Why should the people loan these banks 13 millions without any security, when it is estimated that a tax of less than one per cent would protect depositors and secure them from loss in the event of a bank failure—for banks do sometimes fail? Banks are creatures of the Federal or State government, and why shouldn't the Government require them to provide a safety fund for depositors? Is there any good reason why this should not be done?

The Oran school board has issued an order that all children shall be taught spelling by special lessons, instead of learning it as a side issue.

With the House of Representatives by a practically unanimous vote of 212 to 35 rebuking the President for insulting Congress in his annual and a special message, the President charging Senator Tillman with dishonorable conduct in an alleged land deal that influenced him in certain legislation introduced by him, and Senator Foraker charging the President with using secret service men to secure trumped-up evidence "through fraudulent impersonations, lying, deceit, treachery, liquor and intoxication," and of misusing, practically embezzling, the public funds to this end, there appears to be a malodorous washing of soiled linen going on in Washington. There may be a modicum of truth in it all, but probably a good deal more exaggeration, political bitterness and personal reprisal and revenge. It is fortunate that our civilization has outgrown the days of "the code" and that it is forbidden, or there would be some bloody "fields of honor" left in the wake of this unseemly row. But there is no law against our blushing over it all.

By a vote of 212 to 35 the National House of Representatives on the 8th inst. passed a resolution rebuking President Roosevelt for the secret service allusions of his message to Congress. The special committee and the committee of the whole House on the State of the Union were discharged from any consideration of so much of the President's annual message as relates to the secret service, and that part of the message, together with the message sent to the House on the 4th inst., were "laid on the table." The House also declared that it would "decline to consider any communication from any source which is not, in its own judgment, respectful." Several speeches were made exhorting the President, and these were greeted with frequent applause. One speaker said that "no response to the previous resolution of the House (the resolution demanding the evidence upon which his extraordinary language was based) could be accepted that did not contain a withdrawal of the offensive language objected to and an apology therefor." This the President's message of the 4th did not do, and the rebuke of the House followed.

Mrs. Olivia LaFleur died at her home in Ste. Genevieve on Jan. 2d, aged 96 years. She came with her husband from Canada sixty years ago to the house where she had lived ever since. Three children survive her, as well as 17 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren. Up to her 96th year she always worked in her own flower and vegetable garden, usually having the first of the season.

The editor of the DeSoto Republican continues to fight the pool room in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, contending that it is leading the boys of that town into bad habits.

J. A. Hill of the Marble Hill Press is probably the oldest printer in this section working regularly at the case. He was 79 years old on the 4th and has been a printer for 70 years.

Rev. Edward Thompson of DeSoto entered his 96th year on the 2d inst. He is well and strong and bids fair to reach the century mark. He is a minister of the M. E. Church, South.

A vein of lead 47 feet thick has been discovered about a mile south of DeSoto, and arrangements will be made to develop the property in that section.

The Pemiscot Press ceased to exist last week when it was sold to the editor of the Democrat, W. R. Lacey, who will consolidate the papers.

The Oran school board has issued an order that all children shall be taught spelling by special lessons, instead of learning it as a side issue.

## GOV. HADLEY INAUGURATED

The First Republican Elected Governor of Missouri for 40 Years Takes Oath of Office.

Last Monday Herbert Spencer Hadley took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Leroy B. Valliant, of the Supreme Court, and was duly installed as Governor of Missouri for four years, amid the cheers of the thousands assembled in Jefferson City to witness the inauguration, and the roar of cannon booming forth the Governor's salute. A brilliant ball closed the day's program.

**Inaugural Address.**  
Governor Hadley opened his inaugural address with the following praiseworthy sentiments:

"It will be sufficient for the purposes of this occasion to learn from the last half century of Missouri's history a lesson of conservatism and official fairness in the conduct of public affairs. And that political differences need not, and should not, interfere with the performance of official duties has been emphasized during the course of the last four years.

"During that time the State officials, partly of one party and partly of another, have worked together in complete harmony and effectiveness in the performance of their official duties. And the people have thus learned that no political party is entirely bad and that no political party can claim a monopoly of official honesty and virtue. And during the four years of official life that are to begin today, I can not ask or desire any more fair or considerate treatment from my associates in the government of this great State than I am sure the retiring Governor will willingly testify he has received from his associates during the four years which are today brought to a close."

Following is an epitome of the important points of the inaugural address, as compiled by the St. Louis Star:

**Home Rule**—Promise of home rule to the large cities of Missouri will be faithfully kept. Home rule does not mean that the drams shop lid may be blown off. Even if the selection of police and excise officials is given to the people of the large cities the laws providing for liquor regulation must be enforced. The State will intervene in the event of abuses in this connection.

**Police**—Civil service and the merit system are advocated for the police force by which efficient policeman may be assured positions despite political influence.

**Liquor Interests**—Active participation of representatives of liquor interests in political affairs is an evil which must be eradicated. Brewers and distillers should not operate saloons and groceries.

**Lid Clubs**—Legislation must be enacted to make operative the law prohibiting the sale of liquors in lid clubs.

**Local Option**—It is more advisable to confer on residence districts an option privilege than to give it entire city wards. Ward lines are subject to change.

**Initiative and Referendum**—This new departure in the work of legislation will not prove to be the general panacea for public evils that its advocates have claimed for it, nor will it prove on the other hand to be dangerous and cumbersome. Unless there should be some glaring and conspicuous failures on your part and mine in the discharge of our official duties, I believe the enactment of laws will proceed in the future very much as in the past.

**Elections**—A law should be passed by which State election machinery may be placed in charge of bi-partisan bodies, evenly divided between the two political parties. The election of boards in the large cities should be authorized under certain circumstances to appoint judges and clerks of election who do not live in the ward or precinct where they serve.

**Independent Ballot**—A change should be made in our election laws so that it may be as easy for a voter to vote a mixed ticket as it is to vote a straight ticket. There should also be changes in the method of counting, canvassing and returning the votes cast at an election.

**Primary Election Law**—A majority of the people seem to favor the primary election law, but there should be changes made to correct its many ambiguities and inadequacies. Fraudulent practices in connection with the primary should be made a criminal offense. For the accomplishment of this result it is necessary that the ballot boxes should be opened and the ballots counted. The secrecy of the ballot should never be made paramount to its honesty and its fairness.

**Senatorial Primary**—Law should be repealed. It is unfair and unconstitutional.

**Public Service Commission**—I believe the regulation of the business

of public service corporations can best be accomplished by a commission composed of trained men.

**Railroad Passes**—New law should be passed prohibiting the railroads from issuing free passes.

**Trusts**—I believe the representatives of the State should have the power to regulate the charges and the conduct of a business which is in effect a monopoly.

**Education**—Every county should have a superintendent of education. More scientific schools should be established.

**Revenue**—More revenue is needed. All property should be assessed and returned at its full value, and the rate lowered. Taxes should be imposed on inheritance and the capital stock of corporations; and license tax against distillers and wholesale liquor dealers.

**Criminal Courts**—The entire criminal procedure should be revised.

**Judicial System**—A commission should be appointed to aid the Supreme Court, prevent the law's delay and benefit the poor litigant. Two new courts of appeal are needed.

**Good Roads**—A system of State roads should be built.

## DISPUTED BALLOTS TO BE RECOUNTED

To Determine Who is Elected Lieutenant Governor—Legislature Adopt's Committee's Recommendation.

The Joint Conference Committee of the General Assembly, appointed to canvass the returns of the November election for State officers, reported the election of Herbert S. Hadley for Governor, and all the Democratic candidates for the minor offices except Lieutenant Governor.

The committee could not determine who was elected Lieutenant Governor, and on last Tuesday made a report to the General Assembly stipulating the manner in which the disputed votes cast for the candidates for that office should be canvassed and counted. The report, which was adopted, empowers the committee to open the ballot boxes and recount the vote in certain counties, all of the precincts of the City of St. Louis and in the Webster Groves precinct of St. Louis County.

Other places where it was decided to recount the vote are: Freeman, Everett and Harrisonville precincts in Cass County; the First Ward of De Soto, in Jefferson County; Charleston No. 2 and Bird's Point, in Mississippi County; La Grange Precinct, Lewis County; Third Ward Precinct, of Moberly; Grantview, Sugar Creek and Bellvue precincts, Jackson County; Shelbyville, Shelby County, and Kennett, Dunklin County.

The resolution also provides that other precincts in the counties named be canvassed if substantial evidence is furnished warranting a recount of the ballots. Only the vote for Lieutenant Governor will be counted.

The committee is given extraordinary power, equal to that of the General Assembly itself, to summon witnesses, to require the production of poll books, tally sheets, ballot books or any other evidence necessary to get at the facts.

It is thought that it will take about two weeks for the committee to finish its work and report, during which time the Legislature cannot transact any business. It will meet from day to day and adjourn until the question of who is elected Lieutenant Governor is decided. This, however, it is said, will not affect the casting of the vote for United States Senator next Tuesday, the date set by the Constitution of the United States.

## THE LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat	1.05
Oats	.65
Corn	.75
Flour #100	\$2.50, #15 1.10
Meal	.90
Shipstuffs (sacked)	1.50
Bran	1.30
Mixed Feed	1.25
Hay #100	10.00
Irish Potatoes	.75 @ 1.00
Hens #5	8
Frying Chickens	10
Eggs #100	25
Butter #5	25
Beans # bushel	3.00
Bacon #5	11
Lard #5	12
Yellow #5	10
Sorghum Molasses	.50
Salt #50	1.50
Honey	.80
Beeswax #5	20

## Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Mo., dated the 10th day of December, 1908, on the estate of

JANE KENDALL, Deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the executor for allowance within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if not exhibited for allowance within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

JAS. W. KATON, Executor,  
December 25, 1908.

## 70 Years with Coughs

We have had nearly seventy years of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. That makes us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak throats, and weak lungs. Ask your own doctor what experience he has had with it. He knows. He can advise you wisely. Keep in close touch with your family physician. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Be well; be strong. You cannot if your bowels are constipated. The best laxative is Ayer's Pills, all vegetable. Ask your doctor if he agrees with us. Do as he says.

## ROOSEVELT'S RUDENESS TO ANOTHER YOUNG GIRL.

A recent Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: Carleton B. Hazard, a wealthy Virginian, who lives on a thirty-acre suburban tract near Rock Creek Park, where his young daughter takes daily rides, has sent the following letter to the President:

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.—Sir: My little daughter Martha, fourteen years old, came home about two weeks ago from a horseback ride, crying, and stated that she had been accosted by you while riding in Rock Creek Park. She informs me that she unexpectedly came upon your party and guard and not wishing to pass you, she simply rode slowly back of you until she should come to the road that would lead her toward home, whereupon you turned on her and asked her if she did not think she had followed you long enough and ordered her to take a side road, which would have led her away from home. She refused to do this, and promptly told you she would take the other road, which led her toward her home, and did so. I notice from an article in the Evening Star of this city that you angrily turned upon some college girls, knocking the foot of one of the young ladies from the stirrup and at the same time striking the horse with your crop for passing you. Did you expect my little daughter to dismount upon meeting you? I can not comprehend how a gentleman could accost young girls unprotected on a public road with fits of anger. As for my little girl, she shall take her rides as usual, and if she should be so unfortunate as to meet you again, I feel confident that this communication from me will be sufficient to assure her safety hereafter.—Carleton B. Hazard."

In forwarding this letter Mr. Hazard addressed it to Mr. Roosevelt as an individual and not as President of the United States.

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Edited by Charles W. Knapp. "The great Democratic editor of the Mississippi Valley."—J. J. Helfner, editor of The Macon Times-Democrat and president of the Missouri Democratic Editorial Association.

**THE REPUBLIC.**  
Indorsed by the Missouri Democratic Editorial Association at its meeting in St. Louis, September 25, 1908.

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